

Section 3 – Franklin County Profile

Requirement: §201.6 (c) (2) (ii)- The plan should describe vulnerability of providing a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions.

Geography

Franklin County is located in northwest Florida on the Gulf of Mexico approximately 40 miles southwest of Tallahassee. It is bounded on the west by Gulf County, on the north by Liberty County, and on the east by Wakulla County. Major communities within the county are the City of Apalachicola, located at the mouth of the Apalachicola River, and the City of Carrabelle which is located on St. George Sound. The county includes St. Vincent, St. George and Dog Islands.

Chartered in 1832, Franklin County encompasses an area of approximately 1,077 square miles (535 square miles of land and 492 square miles of water).



The Cities of Apalachicola (the county seat) and Carrabelle are the only two incorporated municipalities in Franklin County. There are several unincorporated areas within the county that house a portion of the population (i.e. Eastpoint, St. George Island, Alligator Point, Bald Point, Lanark Village and St. Teresa). Since the previous LMS plan approval, no new

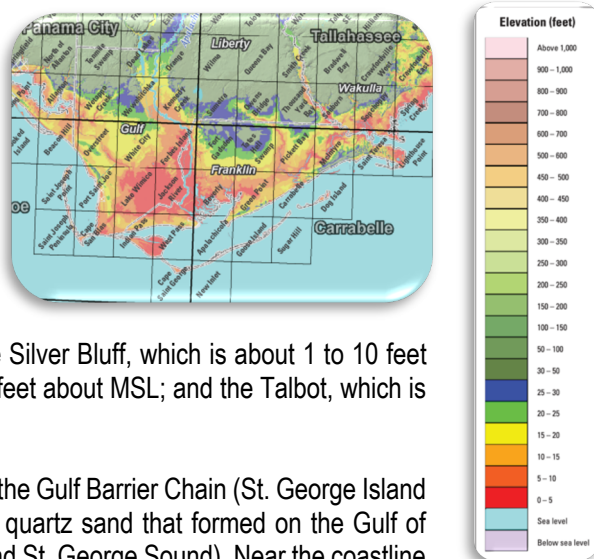
municipalities have been either created or disbanded.

Topography and Geomorphology

According to the Franklin County Soil Survey, Franklin County is part of the Apalachicola delta complex and lies within the Terraced Coastal Lowland. This division consists of a series of marine terraces composed of sand and clayey sand. The terraces are plains formed at certain specific ranges of elevation by wave action and ocean currents in the past when sea level was higher. Three such terraces are located in Franklin County. These are the Silver Bluff, which is about 1 to 10 feet above mean seal level (MSL); the Pamlico, which is 8 to 25 feet about MSL; and the Talbot, which is 25 to 42 feet about MSL.

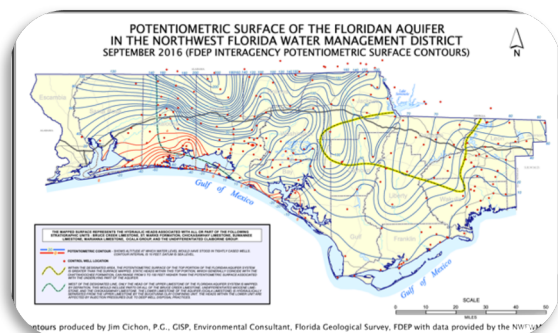
The specific geomorphic features of Franklin County include the Gulf Barrier Chain (St. George Island and Dog Island), a series of elongate islands composed of quartz sand that formed on the Gulf of Mexico side of the Gulf Coastal Lagoon (Apalachicola Bay and St. George Sound). Near the coastline of the Gulf Costal Lagoon and throughout Franklin County are relict bars and spits, which formed at higher sea level stands. Interlevee swamps and bays, which are related to the Apalachicola delta, occupy most of the eastern portion of Franklin County.

Much of Franklin County is swampy, mostly as a result of two factors. First, as the Apalachicola River deposits sediments where it enters Apalachicola Bay, a delta forms that blocks the river channel. Another channel is then formed elsewhere. This process results in flat, swampy land. Second, the type of sediments material in the area contributed to



the formation of swamps. Much of the material underlying the surficial unconsolidated sand is clays sand of clay, which does not easily allow water to pass through. As a result, swamps and ponds are perched atop the impermeable clayey sand.

Aquifer



The main source of water for the Franklin County residents is the Floridian Aquifer, one of the most productive sources of ground water in the United States.

Source: <https://www.nwfwater.com/Data-Publications/Hydrogeologic-Data>

Geology

As stated by USGS, the geologic unit in Franklin County consist of 51% of the area at surface is undifferentiated sediments (i.e. siliciclastics, organics, and freshwater carbonates); 18% of the area is beach ridge and dune (light gray, tan, brown to black, unconsolidated to poorly consolidated, clean to clayey, silty, unfossiliferous, variably organic-bearing sands to blue green to olive green, poorly to moderately consolidated, sandy, silty clays. Gravel is occasionally present in the panhandle. Organics occur as plant debris, roots, disseminated organic matrix and beds of peat); 12% of the area is intracoastal formation (composed of light gray to olive gray, poorly indurated, sandy, clayey, highly fossiliferous limestone (grainstone and packstone). The fossils present include foraminifers, mollusks, barnacles, echinoids and ostracods. Quartz sand varies from very fine to coarse grained); 10% of the area is alluvium (buff colored to tan, unconsolidated to poorly consolidated, fossiliferous carbonate muds. Sand, silt and clay may be present in limited quantities. These carbonates often contain organics. The dominant fossils in the freshwater carbonates are mollusks); and 9% of the area is holocene sediments; (occur near the present coastline at elevations generally less than 5 feet (1.5 meters). The sediments include quartz sands, carbonate sands and muds, and organics.

Agriculture/Aquaculture

According to the 2017 USDA Census of Agriculture, there are a total of 15 farms in Franklin County. The total acreage for the farms was withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations. The market value of products sold in 2017 was \$414,000 from aquaculture and other animals and animal products.

Wild Oyster Harvest

According to Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation (FWC) Commission, Apalachicola Bay historically supported an expansive oyster reef ecosystem that once produced 90% of Florida's commercial oyster harvest. Harvest dropped dramatically in 2013 and oyster abundance declined each year. In partnership with the community and other organizations, FWC was granted funds for large-scale oyster restoration and to develop an adaptive oyster management plan. monitoring efforts.

Effective August 1, 2020, details from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission:

Harvest of all wild oysters from Apalachicola Bay is temporarily suspended and on-the-water possession of wild oyster harvesting equipment (tongs) is prohibited. This does not apply to oyster aquaculture operations. Staff will also bring this item back before the Commission in October for final consideration and, if approved, these measures will remain in place through Dec. 31, 2025, or until 300 bags per acre can be found on a significant number of oyster reefs. In addition, the FWC will be working alongside stakeholders and the local oyster industry to conduct a 5-year project made of multiple components including the development a of stakeholder-informed oyster fishery management plan, and restoration cultching or spreading shell to create oyster habitat on more than 1,000 acres of oyster reef habitat.

Source: <https://myfwc.com/fishing/saltwater/commercial/oysters/>

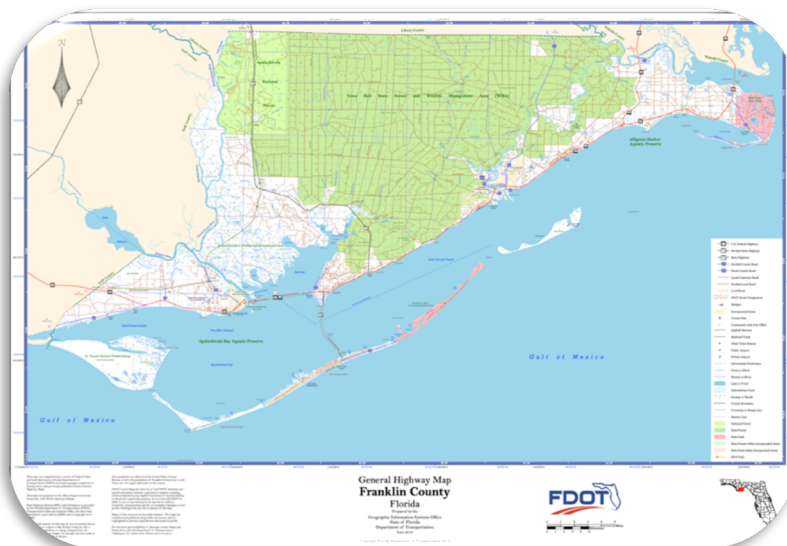
Forestland

As stated by the United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Soil Survey of Franklin County, Florida, Woodland Management and Productivity... "Approximately 317,000 acres, or 91% of the county, is forestland. Of this total, the county has over 34,200 acres of federally owned land, of which about 21,800 acres is the Apalachicola National Forest. About 86% of the nonfederal land is owned by large companies that make woodland products.

Slash pine is the dominant species grown in the county, especially in the flatwoods. The flatwoods make up about 68% of the forest land and sparse stands of pine are clear cut and replaced with improved slash pine. Areas that support longleaf pine, loblolly pine, sand pine and mixed hardwood forest make up about 14% of the forest land in the county.

Infrastructure

Figure 3.1 – Franklin County Florida Department of Transportation General Highway Map



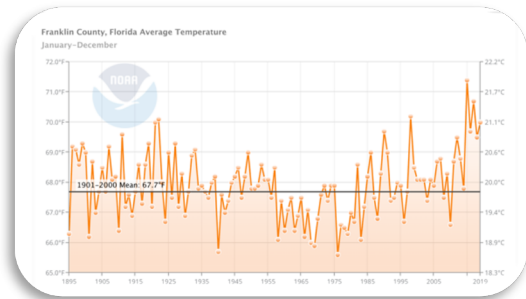
Source: https://fdotwww.blob.core.windows.net/sitefinity/docs/default-source/co-gis/countymaps/newformat/fra2019ras.pdf?sfvrsn=a0f6dc4_2

In Franklin County: US Route 98 is an east-west US highway and is the longest US road in Florida. US 319's route starts as a two-lane highway at the eastern end of US 98's John Gorrie Bridge and is concurrent with US 98 from its starting point. After crossing the East Bay, US 319 runs along the Gulf coast to Carrabelle and then departs its concurrency with US 98, about halfway between Carrabelle and Bald Point State Park, into a north direction through Sopchoppy in Wakulla County. State Road 65 is a north-south route running from a junction with US 98 and 319 near Eastpoint northwards through the Apalachicola National Forest to SR 12.

Climate

Franklin County is located in the Northern Florida Climatic Zone (NFCZ), which is classified as a hot-humid subtropical region. The average annual temperature in the NFCZ is between 65°F and 70°F. In winter, the average temperature is 56°F and the average daily minimum is 48°F. The lowest temperature on record occurred in Apalachicola on January 21, 1985 with 9°F. In summer, temperatures are moderated by breezes from the Gulf of Mexico and cumulus clouds. The average temperature in June through September is 80°F. The total annual precipitation is about 56 inches with 53% in the summer rainy season and 30% in the winter season.

The County's average annual temperature from the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Climate at a Glance, data recorded from 1901 – 2000, recorded the mean temperature for a 12-month period for Franklin County is: 67.7°F.



Source: https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cag/county/time-series/FL-037/tavg/12/12/1895-2019?base_prd=true&begbaseyear=1901&endbaseyear=2000

Wildlife

According to the Florida Natural Areas of Inventory (FNAI) details are listed of several types of plants and lichens, clams and mussels, spiders, mayflies, dragonflies and damselflies, true bugs and allies, beetles, butterflies and moths, fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals and other elements that are native to Franklin County:

<https://www.fnai.org/bioticssearch.cfm>

This file is not a comprehensive list of all species and natural communities occurring in the location searched. Only elements documented in the FNAI database are included and occurrences of natural communities are excluded.

Education



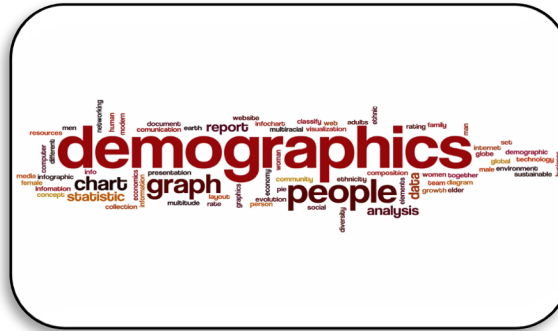
The Franklin School District currently operates a total of 4 schools (1 Pre K – 12th grade; 1 K – 12th grade; 1 Pre K – 8th grade; and 1 preschool). The school district office is located at 85 School Road #1, Eastpoint, FL 32328.

Demographics

Franklin County has seen an increase of 6.3% in population growth from 2010 to 2019 and is currently ranked 65th most populous out of 67 counties in Florida's population – with 0.1% in the State of Florida. The population figure is an estimate which is based on other related data or change in this data that was recorded during 2019. A projection on data trends, calculated over a number of years, and is used to forecast or project future levels, based on an assumption that that past trends are unchanged. Details in table 3.1 identify the statistical data of the county population.

Table 3.1 – Demographics for Franklin County

Franklin County is the 65th most populous county in the State of Florida



Population		
2019 Estimate – Franklin County		12,273
% change 2010 – 2019		6.3%
2020 Estimate		12,213
(Inmate Population)		
Inmate population (main unit) as of July 2020		1,205
Population by Jurisdiction		
Estimate figures as of April 1, 2019		12,273
City of Apalachicola		2,339
2010 Census for Apalachicola Population	2,231	
Total change 2010 – 2019	4.6%	
Current population figure April 1, 2019	2,339	
City of Carrabelle		
2010 Census for Carrabelle Population	2,778	2,883
Total change 2010 – 2019	3.6%	
Current population figure April 1, 2019	2,883	
Unincorporated Franklin County		7,051
2010 Census for Unincorporated Franklin County Population	6,540	
Total change 2010 – 2019	7.2%	
Current population figure April 1, 2019	7,051	
Population Growth Estimates and Projections		

2020 Projection based on 2019 estimate	12,213
% change 2019- 2020	-0.5%
2025 Projection based on 2019 estimate	12,541
% change 2020 - 2025	2.7%
Density – Person per Square Mile	
2010	21.6
2019	22.5
Medium Age	
2018	44.3
Population Characteristics	
Language spoken at home other than English	
Persons aged 5 and over	6%
Place of birth, foreign born	3.3%
Veteran status, Civilian population 18 and over	11.6%

Sources: Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research, June 2020;
<http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/area-profiles/county/franklin.pdf>
Bureau Of Economic and Business Research, <https://www.bebr.ufl.edu/population>

Data from 2019 reveals nearly 57% of the population lives within the unincorporated areas of Franklin County. The County's only two incorporated areas are the City of Apalachicola (almost 19% of the total county population) and City of Carrabelle (approximately 23% of the total county population). New population data will be available after the 2020 Census is completed.

Projections of Florida population by county are made by the Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) each year. These estimates use historical population changes, monthly electric customer data, and the Bureau's analysis of likely future trends. For years after 2010, BEBR developed nine projections for each county using several different techniques. Using these projections, three averages (high, medium, and low) have been calculated. Projections for Franklin County's growth vary dramatically over the course of the next few decades. Table 3.2 displays how the county's growth could grow steadily or slightly decline through 2045 based upon low, medium, or high projections.

Table 3.2 – Projections of Florida Population, Franklin County, 2020 - 2045

Projections of Florida Population by County, 2020–2045, with Estimates for 2019							
County and State	Estimates, April 1, 2019	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Franklin							
<i>Low</i>		11,500	11,600	11,700	11,600	11,500	11,300
<i>Medium</i>		12,100	12,700	13,100	13,500	13,800	14,000
<i>High</i>		12,700	13,700	14,700	15,600	16,500	17,400

Source: https://www.bebr.ufl.edu/sites/default/files/Research%20Reports/projections_2019.pdf

Demographic County Structure

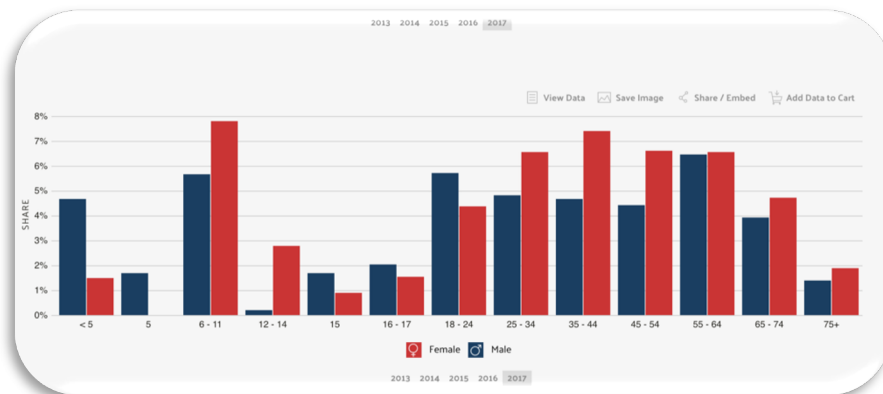
Table 3.3 below summarizes the gender and age makeup of Franklin County. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2018, the median age of the population is 45 years. The inmate population for the Franklin Correctional Institution as of July 2020 is 1,205 in the main unit. The age makeup of the county is similar to that of the state with the majority of the population between the ages of 18 and 65.

Table 3.3 Franklin County, ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates, 2018

	Franklin	Percent	Florida	Percent
Total Population	11,736		21,299,325	
Male	6,714	57.2%	10,404,676	48.8%
Female	5,022	42.8%	10,894,649	51.2%
Median Age	45		42.2	
Under 5 Years	516	4.3%	1,135,392	5.3%
18 Years and Over	9,817	83.6%	17,071,450	80.2%
65 Years and Over	2,515	21.4	4,358,784	20.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=franklin%20county%20florida&g=0500000US12037&tid=ACSDP5Y2018.DP05>

Figure 3.2 Total Population by Age and Gender (2017 data)



Source: <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/franklin-county-fl>

Race and Ethnic Composition

The race and ethnic composition of Franklin County compares similarly to that of the state. Details from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2018, total population summary estimates (11,736) are noted in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 – Race and Ethnic Composition of Franklin County and the State of Florida, ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates, 2018

Race/Ethnicity	Franklin County	Florida
White	80.7%	77.1%
African American	13.7%	17.5%
Hispanic	5.4%	26.1%
Other Races (i.e. American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander, and/or some other race)	Less than 1%	8.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=franklin%20county%20florida&g=0500000US12037&tid=ACSDP5Y2018.DP05>

Vulnerable Populations

While conducting the risk and vulnerability assessment, it is important to recognize community members who may require enhanced mitigation services and considerations. According to the American Journal of Managed Care, vulnerable populations include the economically disadvantaged, racial and ethnic minorities, the uninsured, low-income children, the elderly, the homeless, those with chronic health conditions, including severe mental illness. It may also include rural residents, who often encounter barriers to accessing services available to those in more-dense areas. The vulnerability of these individuals is enhanced by race, ethnicity, age, sex, and factors such as income, insurance coverage (or lack thereof), and absence of a usual source of care. By identifying vulnerable populations and considering their numbers, diverse needs, and extent of special services, we can begin planning to further protect these populations through the mitigation strategy.

Inmate Population

As of July 2020, the Franklin Correctional Institution has 1,205 inmates residing in the main unit. The Franklin Correctional Institution has its own emergency planning evacuation mechanisms in place, but it is important to identify the presence of this special inmate population for emergency planning purposes.

Poverty

Current statistics from the Office of Economic and Demographic Research notes that 22.8% of Franklin County's population is living in poverty. Another percentage particulars include 36.6% of children under the age of 18 live below the poverty level in Franklin County. The percentages are higher in the county compared to the State figures. Most of these individuals are food stamp recipients, uninsured, and on Medicaid. Those living in poverty are also more likely to be living in vulnerable structures, such as older mobile homes, as well as have increased difficulty in evacuating due to difficulty obtaining adequate means of transportation. This population is also more likely to require shelter provision.

Table 3.5 – Franklin County % in Poverty, 2018

Percent in Poverty, 2018		
	Franklin County	Florida
All ages in poverty	22.8%	13.7%
Under age 18 in poverty	36.6%	20%
Related children ages 5 – 17 in families of poverty	35.7%	18.8%

Source: Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research, June 2020;
<http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/area-profiles/county/franklin.pdf>

Mobile Home Parks

All counties in the state of Florida are susceptible to hurricane and tropical storm force winds. These high winds are especially damaging to mobile homes, which represent approximately 16.4% of Franklin County's housing stock. Special consideration in this risk and vulnerability assessment has been paid to this population and details of the structural integrity of these homes are presented in the Residential Construction Inventory and Grading Portion of the LMS.

Table 3.6 – Franklin County Mobile Home and RV Parks

Name	Address	City
Bayshore Trav-L-Park	314 Patton Road	Eastpoint
Bayview Trailer Park	515 W Hwy 98	Apalachicola

Carrabelle Beach RV Resort	1843 Hwy 98	Carrabelle
May's Trailer Park	23 rd Avenue	Apalachicola
Shuler Trailer Park	23 rd Avenue	Apalachicola
St. George Island State Park	1900 E Gulf Beach Drive	Eastpoint
Millender's MH Park	16 Washington Street	Eastpoint
Sunset Isle RV	260 Timber Island Road	Carrabelle
Coastline RV Resort	957 Hwy 98	Eastpoint
Coastline Campground	897 Hwy 98	Eastpoint
Sea-Aire RV Park	413 Brownsville Road	Eastpoint
Riley's Trailer Park	2132 E Hwy 98	Apalachicola
		Carrabelle
Total Number of Mobile Home Parks: 13		

Source: http://www.floridahealth.gov/environmental-health/mobile-home-parks/_documents/CopyofMHPListing6.8.20.pdf

Disabled Adults

Disabled adults are those who are limited in any way in any daily activities because of physical, mental or emotional health problems. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2018 states those who are limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental or emotional problems. These populations may require special consideration when planning for disasters, whether it is assistance evacuating in times of disaster or early notification of extreme weather when possible. Planning for these groups will require careful coordination and communication with Franklin County Emergency Management Department.

Table 3.7 – Disabled Residents for Franklin County Residents, ACS 2018


Disability Population, ACS 2018 <i>(based on population total figure –11,736)</i>		
	Franklin County	Percent
Disability Population	2558	21.8%
Hearing difficulty	728	6.2%
Vision difficulty	505	4.3%
Cognitive difficulty	1033	8.8%
Ambulatory difficulty	1537	13.1%
Self-care difficulty	634	5.4%
Independent living difficulty	1079	9.2%

Source: <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/profile?q=Franklin%20County,%20Florida&g=0500000US12037>

Economic Profile

The economic data was collected for Franklin County from the Office of Economic and Demographic Research which analyzes data from population, housing, employment, the labor force, income and financial health, quality of life, revenue and expenditures, state infrastructure and state and local taxation. The figures were updated as of June 2020.

Table 3.8 – Economic Profile for Franklin County



Unemployment Data		
Unemployment Rate, 2019 in Franklin County	3.5%, a slightly higher than average figure than the State of Florida @ 3.1%	
Labor Force as Percent of Population		
Aged 18 or Older, Franklin County, 2019	47%	
Employment by Industry		
Number of Establishments, 2019 preliminary in Franklin County		Percent of All Establishments, 2019 preliminary in Franklin County
All Industries	363	363
Natural Resource & Mining	3	0.8%
Construction	43	11.8%
Manufacturing	5	1.4%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	87	24%
Information	9	2.5%
Financial Activities	37	10.2%
Professional & Business Services	34	9.4%
Education & Health Services	25	6.9%
Leisure and Hospitality	62	17.1%
Other Services	24	6.6%
Government	29	8%
Average Annual Wages		
Average Annual Employment, % of All Industries, 2019 preliminary		Average Annual Wages, 2019 preliminary
All Industries	3,312	\$33,326
Resource & Mining	N/A	N/A
Construction	6.1%	\$31,888
Manufacturing	3.4%	\$40,462
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	18.4%	\$27,632
Information	1.3%	\$41,607
Financial Activities	6.4%	\$34,594

Professional & Business Services	3%	\$45,511
Education & Health Services	9.3%	\$37,270
Leisure and Hospitality	21.8%	\$27,582
Other Services	2.1%	\$29,317
Government	27.6%	\$37,768
Income and Financial Health		
Per Capita Personal Income		
2017; % change 2016 – 2017		\$33,999; 4.1%
2018; % change 2017 – 2018		\$35,988; 5.9%
Median Income		
Median Household Income		\$42,855
Median Family Income		\$56,113
Percent in Poverty, 2018		
All ages in poverty		22.8%
Under age 18 in poverty		36.6%
Related children age 5 – 17 in families in poverty		35.7%

Source: Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research, May 2020;
<http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/area-profiles/county/franklin.pdf>

Details from the Data USA (a platform that converts US government data into knowledge)

From 2016 to 2017, employment in Franklin County grew at a rate of less than 1%, from 4,300 to 4,310 employees. The most common job groups, by number of people living in Franklin County, FL, are Sales & Related Occupations (466 people), Management Occupations (365 people), and Construction and Extraction Occupations (333 people). Figure 3.3 illustrates the share breakdown of the primary jobs held by residents of Franklin County.

Figure 3.3 – Employment by Occupations



Source: <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/franklin-county-fl/>

Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI)

Established under the Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI) by F.S. 288.0656, Rural Areas of Opportunity (RAO) previously referred to as Rural Areas of Critical Concern (RACEC) are communities that have been adversely affected by natural disasters or extraordinary events. Franklin County is a part of the Northwest Rural Areas of Opportunity (RAO) (re-designated by Executive Order 15-133) and is comprised of fourteen counties and (all communities within the county) in Northwest Florida.

REDI provides the following programs and services for rural areas:

- ✓ Responds to specific community needs and requests.
- ✓ Works with communities to improve their rural economies.
- ✓ Assists communities in improving access to housing, health care and educational opportunities.
- ✓ Recommends waivers of provisions of economic development programs on a project-by-project basis.
- ✓ Undertakes advocacy, outreach and capacity building to improve conditions in rural communities.
- ✓ Provides direct access and referrals to appropriate state agencies, as well as county and city associations.
- ✓ Reviews and evaluates the impact of statutes and rules on rural communities and works to minimize adverse impact.

Asset Inventory

The asset inventory provides an outline of resources in the community that can be affected by a hazard event. The inventory is as follows:

- ✓ Building Inventory
- ✓ Critical Facilities

Building Inventory

The LMS Working Group requested information from the property appraiser's office on the building inventory by occupancy type for each jurisdiction. According to the Franklin County Property Appraisers office (July 2020), there are 9,511 buildings and/or structures in the County. Table 3.9 provides the type and number of structures for unincorporated Franklin County, the City of Apalachicola, and the City of Carrabelle.

Table 3.9 – Total Number of Structures in Franklin County

Type of Structure	County (Unincorporated)	City of Apalachicola	City of Carrabelle
Single Family Residential	4,823	1,154	491
Multi-Family Residential	1		3
Mobile Homes	960	65	244
Agricultural	195		
Commercial and Industrial	285	132	103
Government	20	110	36
Institutional			
Miscellaneous	57	47	375
Subtotal	6,567	1,401	1,543
Total			9,511

Source: Franklin County Property Appraiser, July 2020

Real and Tangible Property Just Value

As stated by the Department of Revenue Property Tax Oversight, 01/2018, the total Just Value of the *real property parcels, tangible personal property and railroad and private carlines* and value information for the County is: **\$2,854,165,024** see Figure 3.4. The "just value" is the fair value of property for tax purposes. It describes the full cash or market value of property and is the price at which the property would most like sell. The tangible personal property is all goods, property other than real estate, and other articles of value that the owner can physically possess and has intrinsic value. Inventory, household goods, and some vehicular items are excluded.

Determining Taxable Value (Real Property = land and buildings)

The market value, assessed value and taxable value of your house are often nothing alike. The market value is what your house would sell for in the current market. The assessed value is what your county tax assessor reports the house is worth for purposes of calculating your property tax bill. The taxable value is the figure you actually pay tax on.

Formula for Just Value	Just Value (Market Value)
	< - > Assessment Differential (i.e. Save our homes)
	= Assessed Value
	< - > Exemptions
	= Taxable Value

Figure 3.4 – Franklin County Property Tax Overview (2018)

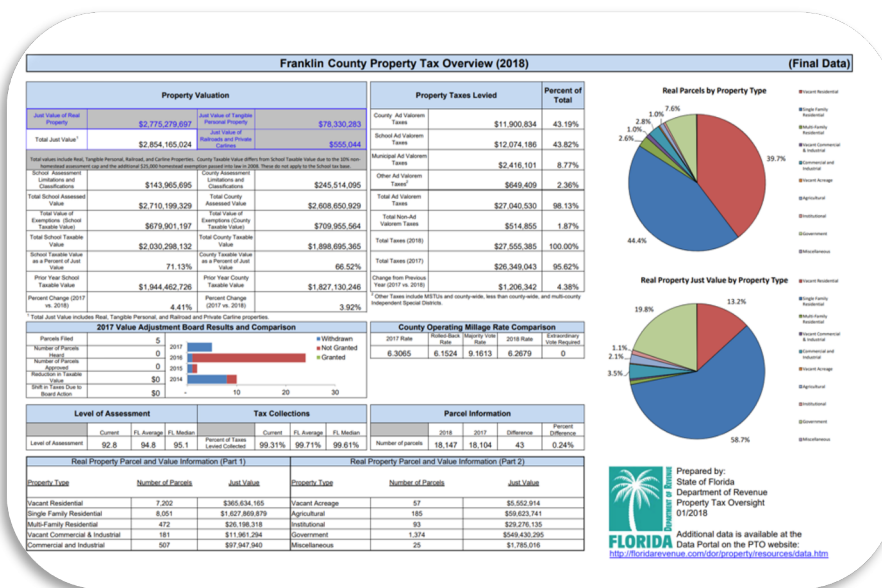


Table 3.10 – Parcel Count and Total Just Value of the Real Property in Franklin County

Property Type	# of Parcels	Just Value - Real Property
Single Family Residential	8,051	\$1,627,869,879
Multi-Family Residential	472	\$26,198,318
Vacant Residential	7,202	\$365,634,165
Agricultural	185	\$59,623,741
Vacant Acreage	57	\$5,552,914
Commercial and Industrial	507	\$97,947,940
Vacant Commercial and Industrial	181	\$11,961,294
Government	1,374	\$549,430,295
Institutional	93	\$29,276,135
Miscellaneous	25	\$1,785,016

Total # of Parcels		
Total Just Value of Real Property		\$2,775,279,697

Source: State of Florida, Department of Revenue Property Tax Oversight, 01/2018

Figure 3.5 – Just Value - Real Parcels and Real Property

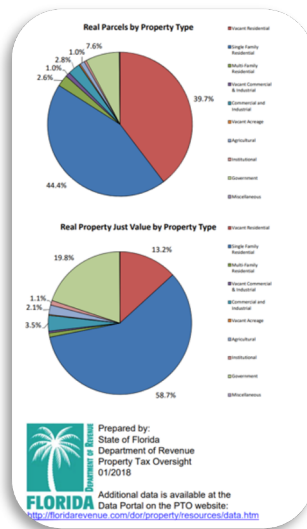


Figure 3.5 identifies the real parcels by property type (single family residential and vacant residential are the highest percentages) and the real property just value by property type (single family residential and government are the highest percentages for the just value).

Critical Facilities

The Association of State Floodplain Managers defines a critical facility as those that are essential to community's ability to respond quickly and efficiently to hazard occurrences, recover from and rebuild after hazard occurrences, and meet the needs of its citizens. The critical facilities listed below are those the County has determined are critical to the maintenance of the health, safety and welfare of its residents, and are necessary to help the County respond to and recover from a disaster. These critical facilities should be given special consideration when bearing in mind the threat of a hazard.

The Franklin County Emergency Management Department reviews, updates and maintains the critical facility list for accuracy. Updated information was made to the list including name changes and removal of selected facilities. The complete list of the critical facilities with full address, coordinates and other relevant information is submitted to Florida Division of Emergency Management according to the Florida Administrative Code (FAC) 27P-22.005 on an annual basis.

Critical Facilities are defined for the purpose of the LMS plan are those facilities essential to the preservation of life and property during a hazard event and or those facilities critical to the continuity of government as well as those necessary to ensure timely recovery. They are essential to the maintenance of health, safety and welfare of the county residents.

The following critical facilities will remain open during times of a disaster: emergency operations center (EOC); sheriff's department; county jail and prison, police department; fire departments; emergency medical services, hospital, urgent care; and any school if designated as a shelter. Table 3.11 identifies the facilities that provide essential services for the community.

Table 3.11 – Critical Facilities for Franklin County

Facilities	Count
Sheriff's Office	1 location
County Jail/Prison	1 County Jail; 1 Prison
Sheriff's Office Dispatch Center	1 location
Police Department	2 locations
Emergency Operations Center	1 location
Emergency Medical Services/Hospital/Urgent Care	4 locations
Fire Departments/Stations	8 locations
Wastewater Treatment Plants	3 locations
Water Treatment Plant	5 locations
Lift Stations	35 locations
Vacuum Stations	2 locations
County Health Department	3 locations
Schools/Superintendent's Office	4 locations/1 location
County Administration	1 location
City Administration	2 locations
Public Works	2 locations
Water and Sewer	2 locations
Solid Waste	1 location
Water Management	1 location
Road Department	1 location
Animal Control	1 location

Source: Franklin County Emergency Management Department

These critical facilities require mitigation project funding. The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), which funds hazard mitigation projects after a declared disaster, will consider the value of the critical facilities' service to the community as a benefit when calculating the benefit-cost ratio for a proposed project.

The Franklin County and the City of Apalachicola Future Land Use Maps, build out specifics, land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in the future land use decisions details are located at the end of Section 4.